

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

IN RE APPLICATION OF:	§	ATTY. DOCKET NO.:	RPS920030021US1
	§		
JULIANNE BIELSKI	§	EXAMINER:	RECEK, JASON D.
	§		
SERIAL NO.:	§	CONFIRMATION NO.:	2798
	§		
FILED:	§	ART UNIT:	2442
	§		
FOR: DETERMINING A REMOTE	§		
MANAGEMENT	§		
PROCESSOR'S IP ADDRESS	§		

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. 41.37

Mail Stop Appeal Briefs - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Sir:

This Brief is submitted in support of the Appeal of the Examiner's final rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14, 16, 22 and 24 in the above-identified application. A Notice of Appeal was filed in this case on January 21, 2010 and received in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on January 21, 2010.

Please charge the fee of \$540.00 due under 37 C.F.R. §1.17(c) for filing the brief, as well as any additional required fees beyond that requested for the extension of time paid above, to IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 50-0563.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in the present Application is International Business Machines Corporation, the Assignee of the present application as evidenced by the Assignment set forth at reel 014622, frame 0425.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellant, the Appellant's legal representative, or assignee, which directly affect or would be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14, 16 and 22-24 stand finally rejected by the Examiner as noted in the Final Office Action dated October 1, 2009. Claims 4, 10, 15 and 17-21 are cancelled. The rejection of Claim 23 under 24 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph is not appealed. The rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14, 16, 22 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are appealed.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments to the claims have been made subsequent to the October 1, 2009 Final Office Action from which this Appeal is filed.

SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

As claimed in exemplary **Claim 1**, one embodiment of the present invention comprises:

A method for providing an internet protocol (IP) address of at least one remote management processor to a management server, (supported in the present specification, as originally filed, on page 4, lines 1-2) the method comprising:

configuring an IP address issuing computer to include a plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to at least one remote management processor which is coupled to a remote hardware server to perform management functions thereon, and to include Option data associated with the at least one remote management processor, (supported on page 4, lines 2-7) such that the Option data comprises an IP address of the management server which is

configured to communicate via a network with the at least one remote management processor to access information about hardware resources disposed within the remote hardware server coupled to the at least one remote management processor; (supported on page 6, lines 12-15)

sending a requests from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor; (supported on page 4, lines 5-7)

in response to the request, receiving from the IP issuing computer, at the at least one remote management processor, an acknowledgement packet which includes the requested IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and the Option data; (supported on page 6, lines 12-17)

in response to receiving the acknowledgment packet, executing a local code in the at least one remote management processor such that the local code searches the acknowledgement packet to detect the Option data, and storing in the remote management processor, as a destination address for sending an alert packet, the received IP address of the management server included in the Option data; (supported on page 6, lines 7-9) and

in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet comprises the received requested IP address of the at least one remote management processor, and wherein the alert packet further comprises a shelf life of the received requested IP address (supported on page 6, lines 14-18).

As claimed in exemplary **Claim 7**, one embodiment of the present invention comprises:

A system for providing an internet protocol (IP) address of at least one remote management processor to a management server, (supported in the present specification, as originally filed, on page 6, lines 1-2) the system comprising:

a management server; (supported on page 6, line 2)

at least one remote management processor configured to be connected to the management servers through a network, wherein the at least one remote management processor is coupled to a remote hardware server to perform management functions thereon, and wherein the management server is configured to communicate via the network with the at least one remote management

processor to access information about hardware resources disposed within the remote hardware server coupled to the at least one remote management processor; (supported on page 6, lines 2-8)

an IP address issuing computer connected to the at least one remote management processor through the network, (supported by element 308 in FIG. 3) wherein

the IP address issuing computer is configured to include a plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor, and to include Option data which is associated with the at least one remote management processor and includes an IP address of the management server; (supported on page 6, lines 4-9)

the at least one remote management processor sends a requests to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address to be assigned to the at least one management processor; (supported on page 6, lines 6-7)

the IP address issuing computer assigns an IP address to the at least one remote management processor in response to the requests and sends an acknowledgment packet to the at least one remote management processor which includes the assigned IP address and the Option data; (supported on page 6, lines 14-15)

the at least one remote management processor receives the acknowledgement packet; (supported on page 6, line 15)

a local code in the at least one remote management processor searches the acknowledgement packet to detect the Option data and stores in the at least one remote management processor, as a destination address for sending an alert packet, the received IP address of the management server included in the Option data, and a shelf life of the received IP address; (supported on page 6, line 24 – page 7, line 1) and

in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address by the at least one remote management processor to enable the communication between the management server and the at least one management processor via the network (supported on page 7, lines 1-4).

As claimed in exemplary **Claim 12**, one embodiment of the present invention comprises:

A computer program product, residing on a computer storage medium, for providing an internet protocol (IP) address of at least one remote management processor to a management server, (supported in the present specification, as originally filed, on page 8, lines 11-21) the

computer program product including program code that when executed by a computer includes functionality comprising:

configuring an IP address issuing computer to include a plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to at least one remote management processor which is coupled to a remote hardware server to perform management functions thereon, and to include Option data associated with the at least one remote management processor, (supported on page 4, lines 2-7) such that the Option data comprises an IP address of a management server which is configured to communicate via a network with the at least one remote management processor to access information about hardware resources disposed within the remote hardware server coupled to the at least one remote management processor; (supported on page 6, lines 12-15)

sending a requests from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor; (supported on page 4, lines 5-7)

in response to the requests, receiving from the IP issuing computer, at the at least one remote management processor, an acknowledgement packet which includes the requested IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and the Option data; (supported on page 6, lines 12-17)

in response to receiving the acknowledgment packet, executing a local code in the at least one remote management processor such that the local code searches the acknowledgement packet to detect the Option data, and storing in the remote management processor, as a destination address for sending an alert packet, the received IP address of the management server included in the Option data; (supported on page 6, lines 7-9) and

in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet comprises the received requested IP address of the at least one remote management processor, and wherein the alert packet further comprises a shelf life of the received requested IP address (supported on page 6, lines 14-18).

As claimed in exemplary **Claim 22**, one embodiment of the present invention comprises:

A computer-implemented method of enabling a notification to a management server that a client has received an internet protocol (IP) address from a dynamic host control protocol

(DHCP) server, (supported in the present specification, as originally filed, on page 4, lines 1-4) the method comprising:

a DHCP server receiving a requests for an IP address from a client; (supported on page 6, lines 2-3) and

in response to receiving the requests, the DHCP server transmitting a requested client IP address, a shelf life of the requested client IP address, and a management server address to the client, wherein the management server address is an IP address of a management server that monitors operations of the client, and wherein the management server address enables the client to transmit the requested client IP address and the shelf life of the requested client IP address to the management server (supported on page 6, lines 10-18).

As claimed in exemplary **Claim 24**, one embodiment of the present invention comprises:

The method of claim 1, wherein the alert packet is transmitted from said at least one remote processor without said at least one remote processor's use of an operating system (supported in the present specification, as originally filed, on page 6, line 23 -- page 7, line 6).

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

- A. The Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14 and 16 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 -- "*Hanson*") in view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 -- "*Doherty*") is to be reviewed on Appeal.
- B. The Examiner's rejection of Claim 22 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 -- "*Hanson*") in view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 -- "*Doherty*") is to be reviewed on Appeal.
- C. The Examiner's rejection of Claim 24 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 -- "*Hanson*") in

view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 – “*Doherty*”) is to be reviewed on Appeal.

ARGUMENTS

- A. The Examiner’s rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14 and 16 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 – “*Hanson*”) in view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 – “*Doherty*”) is to be reviewed on Appeal.

The Examiner’s rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14 and 16 is improper since the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations of the present invention.

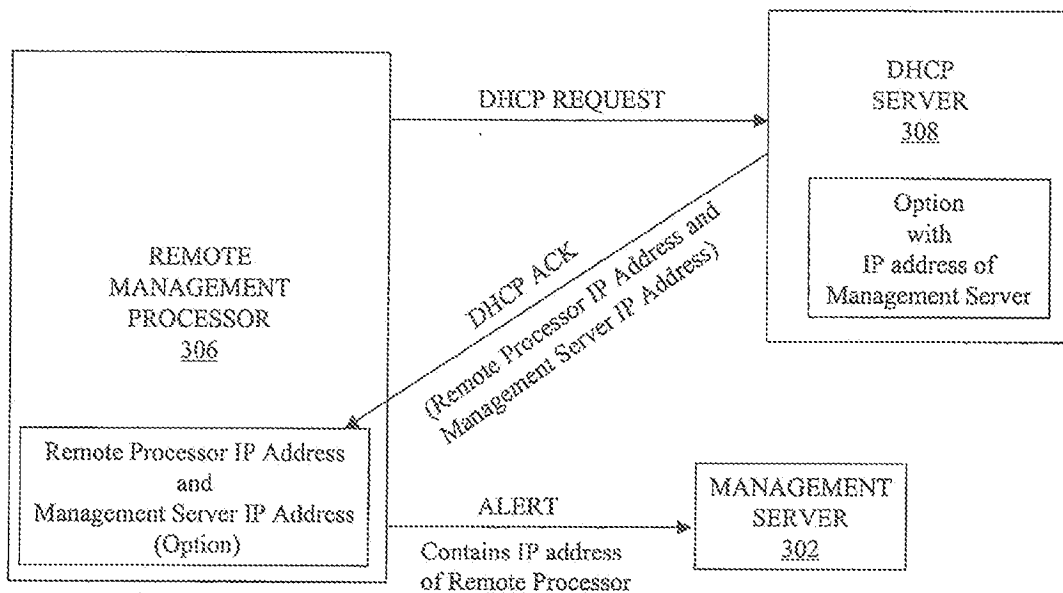
It is axiomatic that “To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references.” *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (BD. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985); MPEP § 706.02(j). As stated in Section 2141(III) of the MPEP, “Prior art is not limited to just the references being applied, but includes the understanding of one of ordinary skill in the art...however, Office personnel must explain why the differences(s) between the prior art and the claimed invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.” (Citing *Dann v. Johnston*, 425 U.S. 219, 230, 189 USPQ 257, 261 (1976).) (See also *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc, et al.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727 (2007).)

With reference to exemplary Claim 1, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest:

“in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address” (of the management server) “by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet includes the received requested IP address of the at least one

remote management processor,” as supported in the present specification on page 6, lines 14-18, and in FIG. 3 of the present specification.

Consider now FIG. 3 of the present application:



When remote management processor 306 (i.e., a client of a DHCP server) requests an IP address from DHCP server 308, the DHCP server 308 sends a packet to the remote management processor 306. This packet contains not only the newly-assigned IP address for remote management processor 306, but it also includes Option data. This Option data includes the address of management server 302. By extracting the address of management server 302 from the Option data, remote management processor 306 can send management server 302 an alert, letting management server 302 know that remote management processor 306 has received its requested IP address from DHCP server 308. (See page 6, lines 1-18 of the present specification.)

A combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest the feature of a client (i.e., the remote management processor 306) sending an IP address of a remote management processor to

a management server, as presently claimed. The final Office Action cites paragraphs [0287] – [0288] of *Hanson* as teaching this feature. This cited passages states:

[0286] It is common to use a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to automatically configure network devices that are newly activated on such a subnet. For example, a DHCP server on the sub-net typically provides its clients with (among other things) a valid network address to "lease". DHCP clients may not have permanently assigned, "hard coded" network addresses. Instead, at boot time, the DHCP client requests a network address from the DHCP server. The DHCP server has a pool of network addresses that are available for assignment. When a DHCP client requests a network address, the DHCP server assigns, or leases, an available address from that pool to the client. The assigned network address is then "owned" by the client for a specified period ("lease duration"). When the lease expires, the network address is returned to the pool and becomes available for reassignment to another client. In addition to automatically assigning network addresses, DHCP also provides netmasks and other configuration information to clients running DHCP client software. More information concerning the standard DHCP protocol can be found in RFC2131.

[0287] Thus, when a Mobile End System 104 using DHCP roams from one subnet to another, it will appear with a new network address. In accordance with the present invention, Mobile End Systems 104 and Mobility Management Server 102 take advantage of the automatic configuration functionality of DHCP, and coordinate together to ensure that the Mobility Management Server recognizes the Mobile End System's "new" network address and associates it with the previously-established connection the Mobility Management Server is proxying on its behalf.

As highlighted, the cited passage states that a Mobility Management Server 102 can recognize the new network address of a client (Mobile End System 104). "How" the Mobility Management Server 102 actually obtains that new network address of the client (or even knows that such an address has been assigned) is taught in paragraph [0289], which states:

[0289] The present invention provides DHCP listeners to monitor the DHCP broadcast messages and thereby ascertain whether a particular Mobile End System 104 has roamed from one subnet to another and is being offered the ability to acquire a new network address by DHCP.

As further clarified in paragraph [0300] of *Hanson*, information about the new IP addresses is "continually updated based on DHCP broadcast traffic appearing on network 108."

That is, the Mobility Management Server 102 “listens” for data traffic from the DHCP server, which broadcasts new IP addresses onto the network. If the Mobility Management Server 102 recognizes one of the IP addresses as being sent to a client that it supervises, then it makes a note as such. Thus, in *Hanson* the client’s new IP address is sent from the DHCP server to the Mobility Management Server, NOT from the client (i.e., the presently claimed remote management processor) to the Mobility Management Server (i.e., the presently claimed management server 302). Thus, the feature of sending the alert packet to the destination address (“IP address of the management server”) by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet comprises the received requested IP address of the at least one remote management processor is not taught or suggested. Note that the distinction is not trivial, since the presently claimed invention allows the client (i.e., remote management processor) to control what information its management server receives.

In the October 1, 2009 final Office Action, the Examiner cites a single line from *Hanson* in paragraph [0287] as teaching/suggesting that the client tells the management server what the client’s new IP address is. This line states that the “Mobile End Systems 104” (i.e., a client) “and the Mobility Management Server 102” (i.e., a management server) “coordinate together to ensure that the Mobility Management Server recognizes the Mobile End System’s “new” network address and associates it with the previously-established connection the Mobility Manager Server is proxying on its behalf.” However, there is no teaching or suggestion that coordinate together means that the client (Mobile End Systems 104) sends its new IP address to the management server (Mobility Management Server 102). Rather, the Mobility Management Server 102 obtains the client’s IP address from the broadcast of IP addresses from the DHCP server (as described in paragraph [0308] of *Hanson*):

[0308] In the preferred embodiment, all Mobile End Systems 104 transmit the same Client Identifier and Hardware Address in DHCP Discover requests. This allows the listener data structures and associated processes to distinguish Mobile End System-originated Discover requests from Discover requests initiated by other network devices. Likewise, the DHCP server will broadcast its response, so any Mobile End System 104 and/or the Mobility Management Server 102 will be able to pick up the DHCP server Offer response to any other Mobile End System. Since multiple DHCP servers can respond to a single DHCP Discover message,

the listener data structures shown in FIG. 16 store each server response in a separate data block, tied to the main handle via linked list. (Emphasis added.)

Thus, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14 and 16 be withdrawn, and that Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-14 and 16 be allowed to issue.

B. The Examiner's rejection of Claim 22 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 – "*Hanson*") in view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 – "*Doherty*") is to be reviewed on Appeal.

The Examiner's rejection of Claim 22 is improper since a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations of the present invention.

A combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "the DHCP server transmitting a requested client IP address, a shelf life of the requested client IP address, and a management server address to the client, wherein the management server address is an IP address of a management server that monitors operations of the client, and wherein the management server address enables the client to transmit the requested client IP address and the shelf life of the requested client IP address to the management server," as supported in the present specification on page 6, lines 10-18.

More specifically, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest the DHCP server transmitting a management server IP address to the client, where the management server monitors operations of the client. As described above, *Hanson* (e.g., in paragraph [0286]) teaches a system in which a DHCP server sends a client IP addresses to that client. There is no teaching or suggestion of the DHCP server sending a management server IP address to the client that is being monitored by that management server, and wherein the management server address enables the client to transmit the requested client IP address and the shelf life of the requested client IP address to the management server.

Thus, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection of **Claim 22** be withdrawn, and that **Claim 22** be allowed to issue.

C. The Examiner's rejection of **Claim 24** under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hanson, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120811 – "*Hanson*") in view of *Doherty, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0018763 – "*Doherty*") is to be reviewed on Appeal.

1. The Examiner's rejection of **Claim 24** is improper since the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations of the present invention.

A combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "wherein the alert packet is transmitted from said at least one remote processor without said at least one remote processor's use of an operating system." as supported on page 6, line 23 – page 7, line 6 of the present specification.

In the final Office Action, the Examiner states that protocols such as BOOTP and DHCP "allow a dummy terminal to receive an IP address...from a network." However, this is not the claimed feature. That is, **Claim 24** does not claim the feature of receiving an IP address without the use of an OS, but rather claims the feature of transmitting the IP address (which is contained within the alert packet) without the use of an OS.

2. The Examiner's rejection of **Claims 24** is improper since there is no motivation to combine features that may be taught in the cited prior art.

Even if the cited art were to be construed as teaching or suggesting all of the features found in the **Claim 24**, there is still no motivation to combine these features.

The proper rationales for arriving at a conclusion of obviousness, as suggested by the U.S. Supreme court in the case of KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., et al., 127 S. Ct. 1727

(2007), include the following tests for determining a motivation to combined elements from the prior art:

- A. Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results;
- B. Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results;
- C. Use of a known technique to improve similar devices in a the same way;
- D. Applying a known technique to a known device ready for improvement to yield predictable results;
- E. “Obvious to try” – choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success;
- F. Some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. (All emphasis added.)

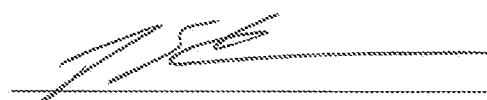
The Examiner does not follow any of the *KSR-cited* factors for determination of a motivation to combine prior art teachings. Rather, the Examiner gives no rationale for combining prior art teachings at all. Appellant believe that this silence is due to a *prima facie* lack of such motivation.

Thus, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection of **Claim 24** be withdrawn, and that **Claim 24** be allowed to issue.

CONCLUSION

Appellant has pointed out with specificity the manifest error in the Examiner's rejections, and the claim language which renders the invention patentable over the various combinations of references. Appellant, therefore, respectfully requests that this case be remanded to the Examiner with instructions to issue a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,



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ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method for providing an internet protocol (IP) address of at least one remote management processor to a management server, the method comprising:

configuring an IP address issuing computer to include a plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to at least one remote management processor which is coupled to a remote hardware server to perform management functions thereon, and to include Option data associated with the at least one remote management processor, such that the Option data comprises an IP address of the management server which is configured to communicate via a network with the at least one remote management processor to access information about hardware resources disposed within the remote hardware server coupled to the at least one remote management processor;

sending a request from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor;

in response to the request, receiving from the IP issuing computer, at the at least one remote management processor, an acknowledgement packet which includes the requested IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and the Option data;

in response to receiving the acknowledgment packet, executing a local code in the at least one remote management processor such that the local code searches the acknowledgement packet to detect the Option data, and storing in the remote management processor, as a destination address for sending an alert packet, the received IP address of the management server included in the Option data; and

in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet comprises the received requested IP address of the at least one remote management processor, and wherein the alert packet further comprises a shelf life of the received requested IP address.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

in response to receiving the alert packet at the destination address, the management server stores information included in the alert packet, which information includes the IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and a shelf life of the assigned IP address.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the IP address issuing computer is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server, wherein a configuration file in the DHCP server identifies the plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor; and wherein the management server is running a management server software package to manage the at least one remote management processor.

4. (cancelled)

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the sending of the request from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an address for the at least one remote management processor is automatically prompted by the at least one remote management processor being powered on.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein an administrator of the management server defines the Option data configured in the IP address issuing computer.

7. A system for providing an internet protocol (IP) address of at least one remote management processor to a management server, the system comprising:

a management server;

at least one remote management processor configured to be connected to the management servers through a network, wherein the at least one remote management processor is coupled to a remote hardware server to perform management functions thereon, and wherein the management server is configured to communicate via the network with the at least one remote management processor to access information about hardware resources disposed within the remote hardware server coupled to the at least one remote management processor;

an IP address issuing computer connected to the at least one remote management processor through the network, wherein

the IP address issuing computer is configured to include a plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor; and to include Option data which is associated with the at least one remote management processor and includes an IP address of the management server;

the at least one remote management processor sends a request to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address to be assigned to the at least one management processor;

the IP address issuing computer assigns an IP address to the at least one remote management processor in response to the request and sends an acknowledgment packet to the at least one remote management processor which includes the assigned IP address and the Option data;

the at least one remote management processor receives the acknowledgement packet;

a local code in the at least one remote management processor searches the acknowledgement packet to detect the Option data and stores in the at least one remote management processor, as a destination address for sending an alert packet, the received IP address of the management server included in the Option data, and a shelf life of the received IP address; and

in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address by the at least one remote management processor to enable the communication between the management server and the at least one management processor via the network.

8. The system of claim 7, further comprising:

in response to receiving the alert packet at the destination address, the management server stores information included in the alert packet, which information includes the IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and a shelf life of the assigned IP address.

9. The system of claim 8, wherein the IP address issuing computer is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server, wherein a configuration file in the DHCP server

identifies the plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor; and wherein the management server is running a management server software package to manage the at least one remote management processor.

10. (cancelled)

11. The system of claim 9, wherein the sending of the request from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address for the at least one remote management processor is prompted by the at least one remote management processor being powered on.

12. A computer program product, residing on a computer storage medium, for providing an internet protocol (IP) address of at least one remote management processor to a management server, the computer program product including program code that when executed by a computer includes functionality comprising:

configuring an IP address issuing computer to include a plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to at least one remote management processor which is coupled to a remote hardware server to perform management functions thereon, and to include Option data associated with the at least one remote management processor, such that the Option data comprises an IP address of a management server which is configured to communicate via a network with the at least one remote management processor to access information about hardware resources disposed within the remote hardware server coupled to the at least one remote management processor;

sending a request from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an IP address to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor;

in response to the request, receiving from the IP issuing computer, at the at least one remote management processor, an acknowledgement packet which includes the requested IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and the Option data;

in response to receiving the acknowledgment packet, executing a local code in the at least one remote management processor such that the local code searches the acknowledgment

packet to detect the Option data, and storing in the remote management processor, as a destination address for sending an alert packet, the received IP address of the management server included in the Option data; and

in response to the detecting of the Option data, automatically sending the alert packet to the destination address by the at least one remote management processor, such that the alert packet comprises the received requested IP address of the at least one remote management processor, and wherein the alert packet further comprises a shelf life of the received requested IP address.

13. The computer program product of claim 12, further comprising:

in response to receiving the alert packet at the destination address, the management server stores information included in the alert packet, which information includes the IP address assigned to the at least one remote management processor and a shelf life of the assigned IP address.

14. The computer program product of claim 13, wherein the IP address issuing computer is a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server, wherein a configuration file in the DHCP server identifies the plurality of IP addresses that are available and authorized to be assigned to the at least one remote management processor; and wherein the management server is running a management server software package to manage the at least one remote management processor.

15. (cancelled)

16. The computer program product of claim 14, wherein the sending of the request, from the at least one remote management processor to the IP address issuing computer for an address for the at least one remote management processor is automatically prompted by the at least one remote management processor being powered on.

17-21. (cancelled)

22. A computer-implemented method of enabling a notification to a management server that a client has received an internet protocol (IP) address from a dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) server, the method comprising:

a DHCP server receiving a request for an IP address from a client; and

in response to receiving the request, the DHCP server transmitting a requested client IP address, a shelf life of the requested client IP address, and a management server address to the client, wherein the management server address is an IP address of a management server that monitors operations of the client, and wherein the management server address enables the client to transmit the requested client IP address and the shelf life of the requested client IP address to the management server.

23. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

the management server setting up the DHCP server by identifying which IP addresses the DHCP server is authorized to assign.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the alert packet is transmitted from said at least one remote processor without said at least one remote processor's use of an operating system.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Other than the Office Action(s) and reply(ies) already of record, no additional evidence has been entered by Appellant or the Examiner in the above-identified application which is relevant to this appeal.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no related proceedings as described by 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(x) known to Appellant, Appellant' legal representative, or assignee.